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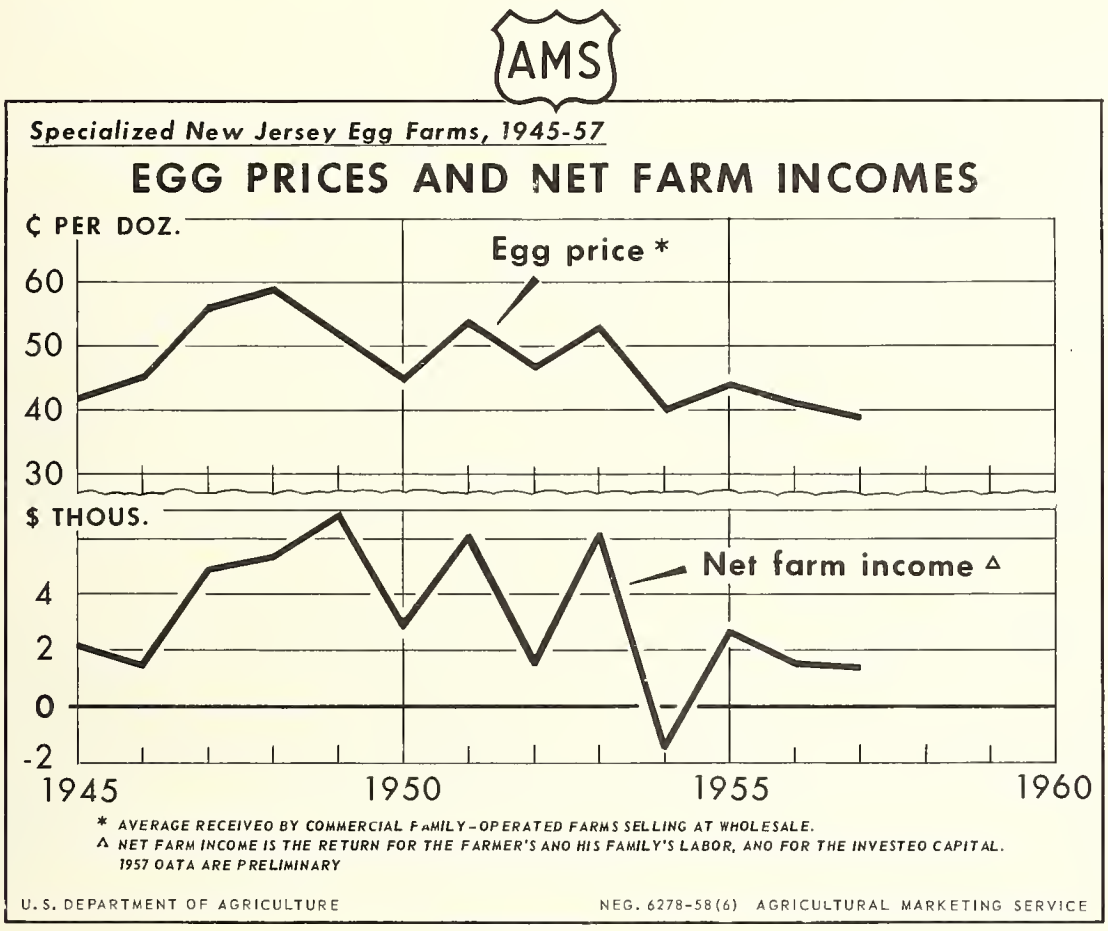
The POULTRY and EGG SITUATION

PES-196

In this issue:
Annual Income on Specialized Egg Farms, New Jersey



Within the range of variation that has occurred in the last 12 or 15 years, year-to-year changes in egg prices are the most influential market factor affecting the returns of farmers specializing in egg production.

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THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION AT A GLANCE

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Month or date	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Comments on current situation
EGGS										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	May	472.0	467.9	461.9	June	406.4	416.7	419.2	First month of the year in which production equalled 1957
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	May	308.7	292.7	286.6	June	294.1	282.2	280.4	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	May	18.4	19.2	19.3	June	16.6	17.7	17.9	
Apparent disappearance, shell eggs per civilian	Eggs	Apr.	31.3	28.1	1/27.2	May	30.3	27.4	1/25.6	Year as a whole will be 10 or 12 eggs below 1957
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Apr.	68.2	59.6	50.9	May	68.8	66.3	67.7	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	Apr.	5.6	4.0	2.7	May	6.4	4.3	3.0	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	May	38.5	28.8	35.5	June	38.8	28.9	33.9	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	May	89	66	80	June	87	65	75	
Retail price (AMS)	Ct.per doz.	Apr.	58.2	48.9	57.2	May	58.1	47.2	54.9	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	9.9	8.2	10.1	June	10.0	8.3	9.7	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous.cases	May 1	1,446	1,208	322	June 1	2,504	1,719	700	Combined July 1 stocks will continue about 2 million cases below last year
Frozen	Mil. lb.	May 1	128.8	107.6	68.3	June 1	169.1	140.5	101.5	
Egg-type chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	Apr.	---	129.4	136.1	May	---	90.8	111.6	June hatch also likely to be sharply up
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt	May	3.91	3.53	3.51	June	3.89	3.48	34.8	
POULTRY										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	May	27.8	19.3	20.1	June	27.8	20.7	21.0	All influenced by high prices of red meats
Farm chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	24.3	13.6	16.6	June	23.3	13.4	16.0	
All chickens	Ct. per lb.	May	26.4	18.5	19.6	June	26.0	19.6	20.3	
Price received by farmers for all chickens as a percentage of parity	Percent	May	88	65	68	June	77	69	71	
Retail price of broilers and fryers, ready-to-cook, (AMS)	Ct. per lb.	Apr.	---	48.3	48.9	May	---	48.1	49.8	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct. per lb.	May	32.1	24.2	27.1	June	31.8	23.3	25.6	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	87.7	110.9	72.5	June 1	78.0	103.7	60.3	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	May 1	66.8	109.1	104.7	June 1	57.0	98.5	84.3	
Broiler-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	5.3	3.9	4.0	June	5.3	4.3	4.2	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	May	8.2	6.9	7.7	June	8.2	6.7	7.4	
Average weekly placement of chicks in 22 important States	Millions	May	---	28.7	35.2	June	---	29.4	35.9	Large supplies assured well into fall

1/ Partly estimated.

58%

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 10, 1958

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SUMMARY

Large increases over last year in May and June hatchings of egg-type chicks have changed the egg price outlook for the last few months of 1958, and point to about a 10 percent increase over last year in the number of egg-type chicks hatched during the main season for replacements. Through April, monthly hatchery production indicated a cumulative increase of only 7 percent over 1957 in the number of replacement chicks. But May hatchings leaped to a level 23 percent above 1957, and June 1 eggs in incubators were 24 percent above last year.

After a late peak in seasonal production, egg prices began to creep upward in late June and are likely to continue to rise in the next 2 or 3 months. In early July egg prices were generally 4 to 6 cents per dozen (about 15 percent) above the year before, a smaller margin than that which had prevailed in the first 5 months of 1958. Under impact of progressively larger monthly production in relation to a year ago, egg prices may not rise fully as much as last fall, and by year-end may actually be lower than a year earlier; but until the last 2 or 3 months of the year they are likely to follow an irregular upward course.

During the summer, monthly egg production likely will increase to above a year ago. The strength in egg prices since last September has been due in large part to the smaller monthly outputs than a year earlier, and the

expectation for some time of continued smaller outputs than a year earlier. Although monthly production in June overtook 1957, prices may remain above 1957 for a while after monthly production has reached well above a year earlier. Through May, cumulative 1958 egg production was 3 percent smaller than in the same months of the preceding year. Output in June, however, was above 1957 by less than 1 percent.

Broiler production is at a record level, after about 6 months of prices which broiler producers have considered favorable. Hatchings and egg settings to date this year are 15 percent above the same period in 1957, and the number of pullet chicks hatched for broiler hatchery supply flocks by 10 leading firms since the beginning of 1958 has been 16 percent above 1957. About mid-August, the number of broilers maturing will exceed 1957 by about 23 percent, but the indicated continuing short supplies of pork will temper the price effects of these large broiler supplies. In June, the U. S. average price for broilers was 21.0 cents per pound, up 0.9 cents from the month before and 0.3 cents above June 1957. Monthly prices so far this year have ranged between 19.3 and 21.5 cents, and for every month were higher than in 1957.

Turkey production in 1958 will be down sharply from the 81 million birds raised in 1957, despite a hatching season which continues later than last year. About an 8 percent production cut seems assured, despite expected hatchings in July and August well above last year. In 11 States which report weekly, June hatchings were somewhat above last June, but until June 1, country-wide hatchings had been 10 percent under 1957. Although slaughter so far this year has been almost 20 percent below 1957, large stocks from storage have kept prices received by farmers from rising more than about 2 cents per pound from last year. In mid-June they averaged 25.6 cents, compared with 23.3 cents a year earlier. This differential, about the same as the average 1957-to-1958 difference since mid-March, may not widen much as the season progresses, despite the sharp cutback in production.

Review and Outlook

Late-Season Increase in Chicks Hatched

Through April, monthly hatchery production indicated a cumulative increase of only 7 percent over 1957 in the number of replacement chickens to be raised, but May hatchings leaped to a level 23 percent above a year earlier, and June 1 eggs in incubators were 24 percent above last year. These increases indicate about a 10 percent increase over the 1957 level in the number of replacement-type chicks to be hatched. The 1957 main-season hatch resulted in 395 million chickens raised, the smallest number in over 40 years during which estimates have been made.

If the number of chickens raised is about in proportion to the hatch, the 1958-59 laying flock will be 2 to 4 percent larger than the 1957-58 flock. The addition of new pullets will be large enough by September or October to bring the laying flock up to year-ago levels, because the addition of pullets will exceed the withdrawal of hens. New pullets from the large late hatch will increase the January 1, 1959 flock to well over the 352 million hens and pullets on hand January 1, 1958.

A continued higher rate of lay will result in larger gains in egg output for the last quarter of 1958 than are indicated solely by the prospective increase in chicken numbers. The data in Table 6 illustrate the upward trend in rate of lay during the past 5 years. These increases are sharpest and most consistent in the months from August through January.

Egg Prices Rising; Continue above Last Year

A large increase over last year in May and June hatchings of egg-type chicks has changed the egg price outlook for the last few months of 1958. After a late peak in seasonal production, egg prices began to creep upward in late June, with prospects for a continued rise in the next 2 or 3 months. In early July many egg price quotations were 4 to 6 cents per dozen above the year before (Table 7), a smaller margin than that in the first 5 months of 1958. Under impact of progressively larger monthly production in relation to a year ago, egg prices may not rise fully as much as last fall, and by year-end may actually be lower than a year earlier; but until the last 2 or 3 months of the year they are likely to follow an irregular upward course.

In mid-June, when egg prices were near the lowest levels of the year to date, the price to farmers averaged 33.9 cents per dozen. A year earlier they received 28.9 cents, and a month earlier, 35.5 cents. Price changes since mid-June have been mostly upward; Iowa farmers received 29 cents for Grade A large eggs in mid-June, and 32 cents in the second week of July.

Weather throughout most of June continued relatively mild, and helped to maintain egg quality. Under hot summer weather, the reduced proportion of

Grade A eggs in total market receipts will tend to push prices up for those grades. Temporary demands upon the record-small holdings of shell eggs in cold storage may occur during or after hot spells this summer. This would result in quite erratic prices at those times. The stocks of shell eggs would be moved out quite early this year if their owners should feel that the season-peak of egg prices will come earlier than usual. An earlier peak may be expected when a relatively small laying flock is replaced by a larger one.

Monthly Egg Production Moves Nearer Year-ago

During the summer, monthly egg production likely will be above a year ago. The strength in egg prices since last September has been due in large part to the smaller monthly outputs and the expectation that output would continue somewhat below 1957. But current prices are higher than last year. Prices this summer, therefore, will adjust from a higher base, and this may help to maintain their level above 1957 for a while after monthly production has reached well above a year earlier.

Through May, cumulative 1958 egg production was 3 percent smaller than in the same months of the preceding year. Output in June, however, was up, although by less than 1 percent. Later, monthly production will be above the year before by a larger percentage than the annual population increase of 1 to 2 percent. Thus, per capita production by year-end will exceed 1957.

Per capita consumption to date in 1958 has been below 1957 by about 4 percent. Nevertheless, supplies of eggs moved to storage have also been below 1957. The reduced production on farms has had an impact upon the distribution of eggs as well as upon prices. Holdings of shell eggs, now near their 1958 peak, are the lowest for any year since records were begun in 1916, and in 35 cities in early July holdings of frozen egg were 28 percent below last year. Combined storage stocks of shell and frozen egg on July 1 were probably almost 2 million cases less than on July 1 last year. This is equivalent to about 3 percent of the production of eggs expected in the second half of 1958.

Broilers: Many now Growing in Response to Favorable Price

Broiler production is at a record level, after about 6 months of prices which broiler producers have considered favorable. Hatchings and egg settings to date this year are 15 percent above the same period in 1957, and the number of pullet chicks hatched as broiler breeding stock by 10 leading firms since the beginning of 1958 has been 16 percent above 1957. About mid-August, the number of broilers maturing will exceed 1957 by about 23 percent. But the indicated continuing short supplies of pork will temper the price effects of these large supplies of broilers.

In mid-June, the U. S. average price for broilers was 21.0 cents per pound, up 0.9 cents from the month before and 0.3 cents above July 1957.

Mid-month prices so far this year have ranged between 19.3 and 21.5 cents, and for every month were higher than in 1957.

Recent prices have encouraged large hatchings and placements, which in recent weeks have exceeded the year before by 22 percent. The first birds from these heavier placements will be slaughtered in late August, when seasonal demand for broilers will still be good.

The expected increase in supply of competing pork products will be considerably less than had been expected earlier. Farmers tentatively planned a 6 percent increase in the production of spring pigs in 1958, for slaughter mostly in August-January 1958-59. But a more recent survey among hog producers has shown that the pig crop from which hog marketings will be drawn in the remainder of 1958 is only 2 percent larger than in 1957. Even with the concentration of this increase into prospective marketings for the third quarter, the tendency will be for pork prices to hold higher than long-time averages. Particularly when considered in light of the population increase mentioned on page 6, this supply increase is likely to be very modest so far as its price effect for broilers is concerned.

Another influence upon broiler prices in late summer will be the increased supply of by-product young chickens stemming from the increase in the number of chickens being raised for laying-flock replacement. This will supplement the prospective larger supply of broilers as a bearish price-making factor this fall that was absent last fall. Finally, there is the usual seasonal drop-off in broiler demand in the last quarter of each year. In mid-November and mid-December last year, broiler prices were below 17 cents, after having averaged over 20 cents in each of the three summer months. Broiler prices in 1956 followed an almost identical seasonal pattern, and in preceding years the last-quarter prices were also generally the lowest of the year.

Despite the precedents toward lower-than-average prices for broilers late each year, a significantly increased number of breeder birds was hatched in February and March. These are now presumably laying the hatching eggs which will be converted into marketable chickens this fall and winter. During the period 7 to 12 months before the final quarter of 1958, 10 important sources of broiler breeding stock sold 15 percent more eggs and pullets than a year earlier. Although this increase is not reflected in official testings (many hatcheries test privately), it has been reported that recent chick prices of about 14 cents each (11 cents a year ago) have encouraged broiler contractors to seek lower-cost supplies, in some instances via their own production.

Large Late Hatch of Turkeys, but Total Crop to be Smaller

Despite a hatching season which continued later than last year, 1958 turkey production will be down sharply from the 81 million birds raised in 1957. About an 8 percent production cut seems assured despite expected output in July and August well above last year. In 11 States which report weekly, June hatchings were above a year before, but until June 1, hatchings had been 10 percent under 1957.

Turkey prices in mid-June were about 2 cents per pound above last year -- 25.6 cents, compared with 23.3 cents. This differential, about the same as the average 1957 to 1958 difference since mid-March, may not widen much as the season progresses, despite the sharp cutback in production. Cold storage stocks remain large, though recent use of stocks from storage has been encouraging. Holdings in 35 cities in early July remained the largest on record for the date except for last year. During August or early September the direction of storage movement is likely to reverse, from out to in, because current slaughter then will exceed usual non-holiday consumption. At that time, also, the deficit in production from last year will become less significant as a price factor. Storage demand for 1958 turkeys is likely to be less than the year before, because storage operations for 1957 toms were only moderately profitable.

For late-season hatchings, the increases over last year in output of heavy-type poults are spectacular. These hatchings in 1957 fell sharply from June to July, from 11.0 million to 2.9 million. June output this year probably equalled or exceeded June 1957 (report to be issued while this Poultry and Egg Situation is in press), and weekly settings of heavy-breed eggs in 11 States for late July hatchings were more than double last year. This evidence of late hatching suggests that November and December slaughter may be greater than a year before.

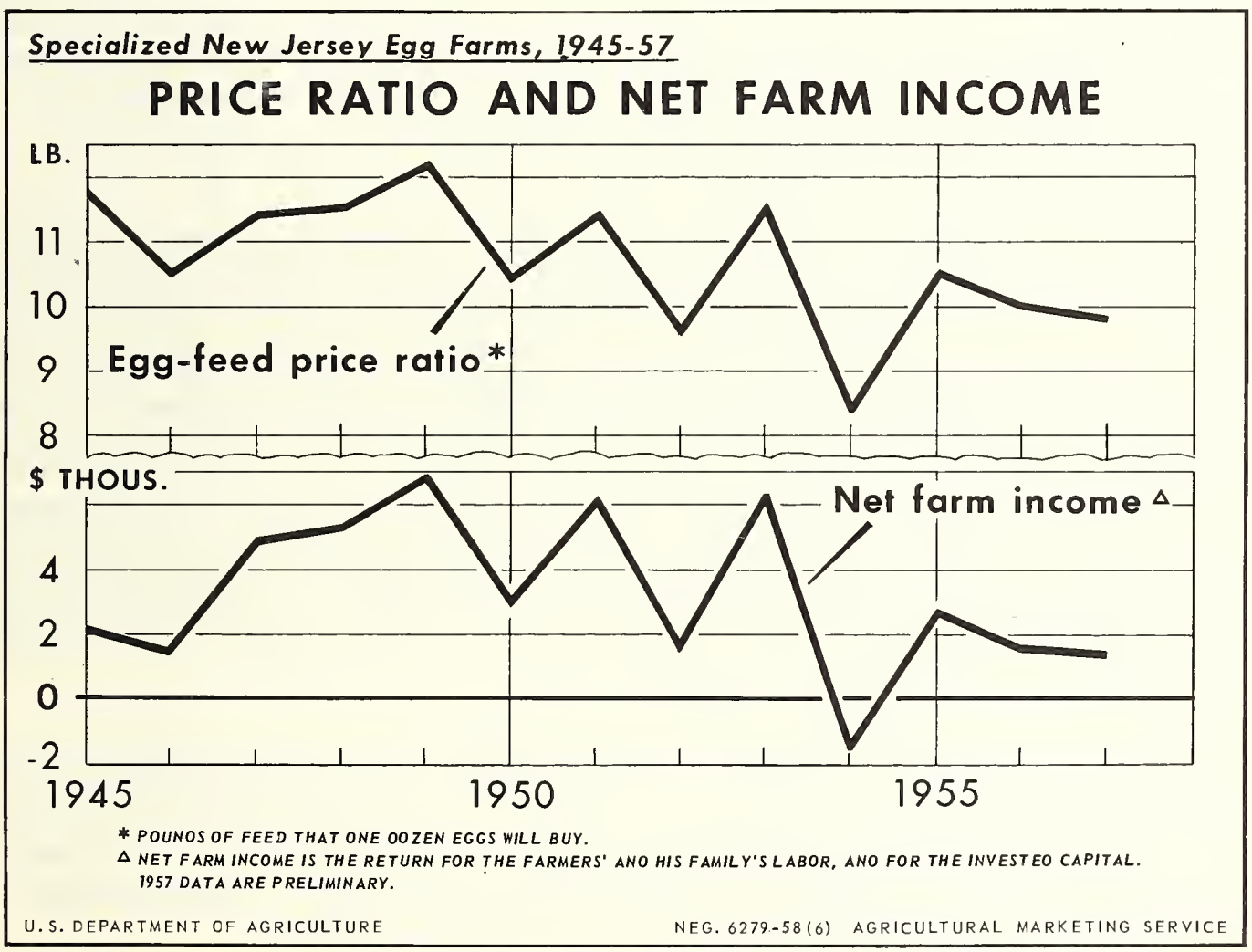
The seasonal distribution of 1957 hatchings fell off more sharply than usual in June and July. By contrast, 1958 will have a "late" crop.

NEW POULTRY FARM INCOME SERIES DEVELOPED

By Edward J. Smith
Agricultural Research Service

A new statistical series on the operations of representative commercial poultry farms in New Jersey has recently been developed by the Agricultural Research Service. This is the latest addition to the group of Production, Income and Costs studies for which publication was begun in 1941. 1/ Information from special field surveys and available statistical and research data is used to develop these series, which describe "typical" farms of various types and sizes in different parts of the country. Series for some of the farms start as early as in 1930, and others go back only to 1945. Each is brought up to date annually.

Many poultry farms in New Jersey closely resemble the composite in the new series, particularly with respect to trends in flock size, rate of lay, methods and equipment used and financial requirements. In terms of a typical farm, the study shows the important changes since 1945 on commercial poultry farms in one of the most concentrated egg-producing areas of the country.



1/ The current publication of these series is in Farm Costs and Returns, Agriculture Information Bulletin 176, revised June 1958

Most of the commercial poultry farms in New Jersey are highly specialized. They seldom produce crops, but purchase their entire feed requirements. Very few attempt to retail many of their eggs. The operator and members of his family, who generally furnish about three-fourths of the labor needed, usually concentrate on the production end and sell their eggs through wholesale outlets.

These poultrymen generally raise enough pullets each year to replace most of the layers raised in the preceding year. The light breeds, particularly White Leghorns, are most popular, and are usually bought as sexed chicks.

As on other types of farms, mechanization has enabled egg producers to handle much larger operations with little additional labor. The year-round average number of layers in a specialized flock during 1957 was nearly 4,000 or about 83 percent higher than the number in 1945. During the same 12-year interval, total hours of labor rose only 11 percent.

A large part of the labor on poultry farms goes into preparing the eggs for market. The job of cleaning and sorting eggs was mechanized on most of these farms in the late 1940's. Labor costs also were reduced on many farms by improving the layout of the egg sorting and packing room.

Until about 1950, hand-filled feed hoppers were almost invariably used. Since then, more than half of these operators have equipped their laying houses with bulk feed bins and automatic feeders. This labor-saving equipment also has enabled poultrymen to cut their feed bills because of discounts given on bulk deliveries, and may have reduced feed wastage to some extent.

Early in the postwar period many New Jersey poultrymen began to raise two or more lots of pullets each year instead of only one, as was previous common practice. As a result, fuller use is made of buildings, equipment and labor by operating more nearly at capacity throughout the year. This is indicated by the fact that since 1949 the average number of layers during the year has held around 90 percent of those on hand January 1, while in previous years it has been less than 70 percent.

The steady upward trend in the rate of lay per bird has also increased production efficiency on these farms. In 1945, eggs produced per layer averaged 172 compared with around 190 during the last 6 years. This has not only increased the productivity of labor, equipment and buildings, but has been a primary factor in reducing the feed requirements per dozen eggs from 7 pounds in 1945 to 6.4 pounds in recent years.

These developments -- particularly the substitution of machines for muscles and the higher rate of lay -- have improved production efficiency. They are reflected in a 55 percent increase in power and machinery used per farm, and a 129 percent jump in production per hour of man labor between 1945 and 1957, as shown by the indexes in Table 1. As a more general measure, production per unit of input rose nearly 25 percent in the same period.

But physically efficient production is no guarantee of profitable production. This is particularly true of a highly competitive industry like egg production, in which output can be (and usually is!) quickly expanded to take advantage of favorable price-cost conditions.

Income on these farms has been highly variable. In the 13-year period covered by this study, net farm income was over $4,000 in 5 years (and over $6,000 in 3 of these), between $2,000 and $3,000 in 3, and under $2,000 in the other 5 years. ("Net farm income" is defined later in this article.)

No very consistent cycle of income is evident. After the relatively modest incomes of 1945-46, there were three good years in 1947-49 followed by alternating poor and good years until 1955. Since then, as shown in the lower parts of the charts illustrating this article, the income trend has been downward.

Under the conditions that prevailed during this 13-year period changes in egg prices were probably more important than any other single reason in producing fluctuations in net farm income. Egg sales make up over 95 percent of the gross farm income of these poultrymen. As another indication of the importance of egg prices, an example can be taken from the 1956 sales of 62,877 dozen for the "typical" farm. If the price had been just a penny per dozen higher, and everything else had remained the same, the result would have been an increase of about $629, or nearly 39 percent, in net farm income.

Prices paid for feed also are of vital importance to these New Jersey poultrymen. They generally buy all the feed required for the poultry, and the cost usually makes up about three-fourths of total cash expenses. In 1956, a reduction of 10 cents per hundred pounds (about 2½ percent) would have cut expenses by $486 and upped net farm income about 30 percent.

The effect on net farm income of egg prices and feed prices, taken together, is of course greater than that of either one alone, as higher feed prices can partly or wholly offset the effects of higher egg prices, or vice versa. Therefore, the poultryman's economic welfare depends not only on egg prices but on the price of eggs relative to feed prices -- the "egg-feed price ratio". This is simply the number of pounds of feed that a dozen eggs will buy. Its importance is illustrated by the close correspondence between changes in income and changes in the egg-feed price ratio, as shown in the accompanying chart.

The adequacy of a particular income figure depends partly on what it includes. The term "net farm income", as used here, includes the net cash farm income, plus the value of farm products used and rental value of the farm home, plus any inventory increase (or minus any decrease) as shown in Table 1. It is the total return to the operator and his family for their labor and management, and for the capital invested in the farm business.

These farms currently represent an average total investment of around $50,000 per farm. Indebtedness among these farm operators was not estimated, but many carry substantial mortgages and other debts. Even where the farm operator is free of debt, income figures should not be compared directly with earnings in other lines of work which require little or no investment unless some adjustment is made for this factor.

Variations in total U. S. egg production generally result in relatively greater percentage changes in egg prices. A one percent increase in supplies, for example, usually pushes egg prices down by much more than one percent. Thus, larger egg supplies are marketed only at considerably reduced prices.

The impact of such price variations on the individual egg producer is particularly severe because, as pointed out above, it takes only a small change in egg prices to bring about quite a substantial change in net farm income.

The next issue of The Poultry and Egg Situation is scheduled for release on September 19.

Table 1.--Production, income, expense, and related items for a representative commercial family-operated poultry farm, New Jersey, annually, 1945 to date

(including data for charts)

Item	Unit	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957 1/
Average number of layers in flock	Number	2,108	2,163	2,746	2,757	3,272	3,478	3,508	3,421	3,505	3,635	3,700	3,940	3,996
Chickens raised	do.	2,240	2,310	2,380	2,450	2,520	2,604	2,688	2,772	2,856	2,940	3,024	3,108	3,192
Eggs produced per layer	do.	172	179	179	185	186	185	187	191	191	188	189	192	196
Labor used	Hours	5,300	5,360	5,790	5,810	6,110	6,300	6,180	6,140	6,050	6,140	6,020	6,000	5,900
Operator and family labor used	do.	4,100	4,080	4,430	4,370	4,590	4,700	4,660	4,700	4,700	4,870	4,830	4,900	4,900
Hired labor	do.	1,200	1,280	1,360	1,440	1,520	1,600	1,520	1,440	1,350	1,270	1,190	1,100	1,000
Total investment	Dollars	26,950	29,170	33,640	34,920	37,730	37,050	37,530	42,980	43,980	44,650	44,200	48,320	51,750
Total cash receipts	do.	13,734	15,650	24,134	26,343	27,440	25,074	30,674	26,677	30,656	23,632	26,661	26,675	26,246
Eggs sold	do.	12,623	14,446	22,848	24,982	26,288	24,056	29,432	25,516	29,482	22,714	25,570	25,780	25,392
Poultry sold	do.	1,111	1,204	1,286	1,361	1,152	1,018	1,242	1,161	1,174	918	1,091	895	854
Total cash expenses	do.	12,941	15,598	20,881	22,553	22,191	23,677	26,247	26,883	26,382	26,929	25,860	26,935	26,846
Feed	do.	9,547	11,858	16,474	17,611	16,973	18,243	20,243	20,611	19,970	20,455	19,227	20,019	19,760
Other	do.	3,394	3,740	4,407	4,942	5,218	5,434	6,004	6,272	6,412	6,474	6,633	6,916	7,086
Net cash farm income	do.	793	52	3,253	3,790	5,249	1,397	4,427	-206	4,274	-3,297	801	-260	-600
Non-cash items	do.	766	819	824	765	799	778	709	855	898	876	872	944	1,065
Inventory increase	do.	504	566	679	763	719	753	979	985	985	901	922	932	964
Net farm income	do.	2,063	1,437	4,756	5,318	6,767	2,928	6,115	1,634	6,157	-1,520	2,595	1,616	1,429
Index numbers (1947-49=100)														
Production per hour of labor	Percent	66	74	90	96	113	114	120	122	125	124	129	139	153
Production per unit of input	do.	89	91	98	100	105	105	106	97	106	106	106	109	111
Prices received for products sold	do.	77	82	101	106	93	81	97	84	94	71	78	73	69
Prices paid, including wages	do.	77	89	101	107	92	94	102	94	100	100	94	93	91
Average egg price, per dozen 2/	Cents	.42	.45	.56	.59	.52	.45	.54	.47	.53	.40	.44	.41	.39
Egg-feed price ratio 3/	Pounds	11.8	10.5	11.4	11.5	12.2	10.4	11.4	9.6	11.5	8.4	10.5	10.0	9.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ These prices for sales at wholesale differ from the mid-month average price for the State, which reflects all methods of sale. 3/ This egg-feed price ratio is based on the data for the representative farm, not the state-wide average.

Table 2 .--Monthly hatchings of replacement-type chicks, available data, 1954 to date, and replacement-type eggs in incubators, June 1, 1958, and chickens raised, United States, 1954 to date

Month and item	Unit	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
Hatchings						
January	Million		32.9	39.3	30.5	34.4
February	do.		71.2	84.0	56.3	61.9
March	do.	2/201.5	148.8	149.5	109.4	114.6
April	do.	2/193.9	163.9	159.4	129.4	136.1
May	do.	2/111.5	107.9	108.8	90.8	111.6
June	do.	2/ 33.9	32.7	34.7	27.9	3/124.
July	do.		14.9	15.4	11.9	
August	do.		12.6	14.3	10.2	
September	do.		14.1	14.8	12.3	
October	do.		16.6	17.1	13.0	
November	do.		15.5	14.7	12.2	
December	do.		17.5	15.9	15.7	
Total, calendar year	do.		648.6	667.9	519.5	
Total, 12 months ending July of given year	do.			667.4	533.0	
Chickens raised, calendar year	do.	539.9	461.9	478.6	394.3	
Pullets on hand, January 1 following						
(a) Number	do.	257.2	238.6	249.6	224.2	
(b) As a percentage of chickens raised	Percent	48	52	52	57	
Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	do.	49	50	53	60	4/61

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Derived. 3/ Eggs in incubators first of month as a percentage of previous year. 4/ February intentions.

Table 3 .--Hatchings of replacement-type chicks, by regions, January-May 1958, with comparisons

Region	Hens and pullets on farms, Jan. 1, 1958	Chickens raised		Hatchings, January-May				Eggs in incubators June 1, 1958 as a percent of a year earlier
		1957	1958 intentions as a percentage of 1957 1/	1956	1957	1958	1958 as a percentage of 1957	
	Million	Million	Percent	Million	Million	Million	Percent	Percent
New England	15.8	21.6	103	29.6	19.4	23.2	120	95
Middle Atlantic	45.3	40.7		63.6	46.9	52.0	111	118
East North Central	65.7	71.0	105	125.6	102.2	105.6	103	119
West North Central	92.6	105.6		200.2	150.7	171.5	114	142
South Atlantic	39.4	50.3	106	28.6	21.5	24.9	116	128
East South Central	24.5	30.6	114	15.1	12.9	15.1	117	110
West South Central	26.3	28.5		32.1	22.0	23.5	107	143
Mountain	8.8	11.7	104	10.1	8.0	8.2	102	117
Pacific	33.7	34.9		36.0	32.7	34.7	106	115
United States	352.1	394.9	106	541.0	416.4	416.6	110	124

1/ These data available on a 5-region basis only. The bracketed regions in the preceding column indicate those which are combined to make a 5-region break.

Table 4 .- Pullets saved and related available data, selected years, 1945 to date

Item	Unit	1945	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
Replacement-type chicks hatched, 12 months beginning preceding September	Mil.								669.1	533.8	
Chickens raised	Mil.	890.4	619.8	622.9	561.0	547.5	539.9	461.9	478.6	394.9	
Percentage composition of farmers' purchases of replacement type chicks											
a. Straight run	Pct.	77	63	62	58	53	45	43	40	33	(33)
b. Sexed pullets	Pct.	18	32	33	37	42	49	50	53	60	(61)
c. Sexed cockerels	Pct.	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	7	7	(6)
d. Computed percentage of pullets in total purchases	Pct.	56.5	63.5	64.0	66.0	68.5	71.5	71.5	73.0	77.0	(78.0)
Pullets among chickens raised (computed)	Mil.	503.1	393.6	398.7	370.3	375.0	386.0	330.2	349.4	304.1	
Number of young birds on hand October 1											
Laying pullets	Mil.	128.1	140.7	143.4	142.4	154.5	168.3	147.9	166.6	143.6	
Pullets not yet laying	Mil.	242.5	142.2	144.5	116.6	111.8	104.3	94.3	92.3	83.3	
Pullets laying and not yet laying	Mil.	370.6	282.9	287.9	259.1	266.3	272.6	242.2	259.0	226.9	
Other young chickens	Mil.	137.3	75.5	73.5	58.7	57.6	41.8	35.6	29.9	27.8	
Pullets and young chickens	Mil.	507.9	358.4	361.5	317.7	323.9	314.5	277.8	288.9	254.7	
Number of young birds on hand January 1 following											
Laying pullets	Mil.	269.3	228.7	231.4	215.0	231.3	232.7	211.1	217.4	193.0	
Pullets not yet laying	Mil.	52.8	29.4	30.0	22.6	23.8	24.5	27.4	32.2	31.2	
All pullets	Mil.	322.1	258.2	261.4	237.6	255.1	257.2	238.6	249.6	224.2	
October 1 pullets (laying and not laying) as a percentage of:											
Replacement-type chicks hatched	Pct.								39	43	
Chickens raised	Pct.	42	46	46	46	49	50	52	54	57	
All pullets January 1 following as a percentage of:											
Replacement-type chicks hatched	Pct.								37	42	
Chickens raised	Pct.	36	42	42	42	47	48	52	52	57	

1/ Intended purchases of baby chicks.

Table 5.--Factors indicative of number of layers to be on hand January 1, 1958

(a) Fall pullet numbers and derivation

Year	Chickens raised	Sexed pullets as a percentage of farmers' chick purchases	Computed number of pullets among chickens raised 1/	Pullets on hand: October 1: Laying	October 1: Not yet laying	October 1: Total	January 1 following: Laying	January 1 following: Not yet laying	January 1 following: Total
	Mil.	Pct.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	738	22	435	126	199	325	244	37	281
1947	719	26	439	131	195	326	243	35	278
1948	615	30	387	125	176	301	227	31	258
1949	705	31	444	140	185	324	255	32	287
1950	620	32	397	141	142	283	229	29	258
1951	623	33	399	143	144	288	231	30	261
1952	561	37	370	142	117	259	215	23	238
1953	548	42	372	154	112	266	231	24	255
1954	540	49	383	168	104	273	233	25	257
1955	462	50	333	148	94	242	211	27	239
1956	479	53	349	167	92	259	217	32	250
1957 2/	394	60	304	144	83	227	193	31	224
1958		3/61							

(b) Fall hen numbers and derivations

	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Hens	Layers and potential layers on hand, January 1: Total, including pullets	Hens on hand: October 1	Hens on hand: January 1 following
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
1946	151	473	202	150
1947	150	431	198	140
1948	140	418	193	141
1949	141	399	184	137
1950	137	424	189	141
1951	141	399	179	136
1952	136	397	172	135
1953	135	373	156	116
1954	116	371	154	111
1955	111	369	166	122
1956	122	360	150	119
1957 2/	120	369	164	128
1958	128	352		

1/ Computed with allowance for pullets among straight-run chicks bought.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Intentions.

Table 6 .--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, monthly data, January 1954 to date

Item and year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
						(a) Monthly average data							
Average number of layers on hand													
1954	Mil.	343	334	322	309	295	283	276	283	307	331	342	345
1955	do.	338	328	319	306	294	283	276	280	299	321	331	334
1956	do.	331	325	315	305	294	285	281	288	306	323	332	336
1957	do.	332	324	314	303	293	282	277	283	298	311	318	321
1958	do.	317	311	304	295	287	280						
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1954	Eggs	1,484	1,498	1,837	1,819	1,847	1,672	1,579	1,475	1,366	1,384	1,376	1,482
1955	do.	1,548	1,491	1,800	1,844	1,900	1,751	1,672	1,537	1,417	1,444	1,412	1,492
1956	do.	1,562	1,586	1,832	1,839	1,891	1,745	1,694	1,585	1,452	1,492	1,459	1,559
1957	do.	1,602	1,539	1,861	1,872	1,918	1,772	1,714	1,613	1,481	1,478	1,447	1,574
1958	do.	1,654	1,530	1,797	1,862	1,934	1,794						
Total monthly egg production													
1954	Mil. cs.	14.2	13.9	16.4	15.6	15.1	13.1	12.1	11.6	11.7	12.7	13.1	14.2
1955	do.	14.5	13.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	13.8	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.9	13.0	13.8
1956	do.	14.4	14.3	16.0	15.6	15.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.4	14.5
1957	do.	14.8	13.8	16.2	15.8	15.6	13.9	13.2	12.7	12.3	12.8	12.8	14.0
1958	do.	14.6	13.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	14.0						
						(b) First-of-month data							
Number of layers on hand													
1954	Mil.	347	339	328	316	301	289	277	274	291	323	339	346
1955	do.	344	332	325	312	300	287	278	274	285	314	328	335
1956	do.	333	329	321	309	300	289	281	281	294	317	329	334
1957	do.	337	328	320	309	298	287	277	277	289	307	315	321
1958	do.	321	314	307	300	290	283	278					
Eggs laid per 100 layers													
1954	Eggs	46.8	48.9	58.1	60.4	60.8	58.3	53.1	48.6	46.5	44.5	44.8	46.9
1955	do.	48.7	51.1	55.4	60.7	62.3	60.3	56.6	51.2	47.9	46.6	46.7	47.6
1956	do.	48.7	52.0	57.4	60.8	61.8	60.3	56.1	53.2	49.0	47.8	48.5	48.8
1957	do.	51.7	51.7	58.2	61.9	63.0	60.8	57.3	53.3	50.7	48.0	47.4	49.1
1958	do.	52.4	54.2	55.1	60.8	63.3	61.5	58.1					
Daily rate of egg production													
1954	Mil. eggs	162	166	191	191	183	169	147	133	135	144	152	162
1955	do.	168	170	180	190	187	173	158	140	137	146	153	159
1956	do.	162	171	184	188	185	174	157	150	144	152	160	163
1957	do.	174	169	186	191	188	175	159	148	147	148	149	158
1958	do.	168	170	169	182	184	174	161					

Table 7 .--Egg prices: Selected dates, 1958, with comparisons

Item	1957				1958			
	May 15	June 14	July 15	Aug. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 16	July 9
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
U. S. average mid-month price received by farmers, per dozen:	28.8	28.9	32.0	36.4	37.4	35.5	33.9	
Iowa prices received by farmers, per dozen 1/:								
Grade A, Large	20-21	23-24	27-28	33-35	30-32	30-31	28-30	31-35
Grade A, Medium	17-20	18-20	21-23	23-26	27-28	26-28	24-25	25-29
New York, wholesale prices								
Midwestern, mixed colors, per dozen:								
Fancy heavy-weights	30-31	33-34	38½-41	42-43½	39½-40½	37½-38½	39-40½	39½-41½
Extras 1, medium	27-28	28½-29	33-34	35-36	37-38	35-36	31-32	35½-36½
Nearby whites, per dozen:								
Extra fancy, heavy-weights	32-33	34-36	44½-47	47½-51½	39½-42	37-39	40-42	40½-44
Medium	26½-27	31-32	39-40	37-38	37-38	35-36	31-32	37½-38½
Small (pullets)	21½-23	23½-24	28½-29	26-27	33-34	28-29½	26-27	32-33
Frozen egg, per pound 2/:								
Mixed whole egg, spring pack	24½-26	25½-26½	25-27	26½-27½	31-33	30½-33	30-33	3/31-33
Yolk 4/	50-51	52-53	52-53	50-52	61½-63	62-63	61-63	3/61-63
Albumen	12¾-14	12½-13½	11-12	11¾-13	13½-16	13½-15½	12½-15	3/12½-15
Chicago								
Mixed colors, extras, large, per dozen								
Wholesale price 5/	27¾-28	30½-31	34½-35½	38½-39	37¾	35¾-36¾	35½-36	---
f.o.b. price 5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	37½-38
Future contracts:								
September delivery (closing price)	33.80	33.40	33.80	33.65	42.15	39.65	38.65	38.0
San Francisco, retail price, per dozen:								
Grade AA, Large	36-37	39-40	44-45	50-51	44-47	44-47	42-45	46-50
Grade AA, Medium	33-34	32-33	35-36	45-46	41-45	37-41	34-38	36-41

1/ "Mostly," except where otherwise stated. 2/ Carlots. Weekly price.
3/ Week ending July 3. 4/ Highest color quoted.
5/ Closest comparable prices, after changes, June 23 in reporting basis.

Table 8 .- Shell eggs: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1957 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases
	(a) Monthly, United States											
1950	110	380	735	1,296	2,147	3,412	3,667	3,163	2,568	1,558	502	61
1951	34	75	159	309	973	2,083	2,427	2,270	1,615	958	527	230
1952	141	238	942	1,596	2,184	3,184	3,357	2,728	2,169	1,709	1,000	393
1953	153	120	248	375	816	1,431	1,513	1,199	827	494	288	137
1954	89	73	133	442	728	1,348	1,639	1,435	1,031	833	636	325
1955	193	235	258	479	1,183	2,088	2,292	2,244	1,680	1,140	804	333
1956	111	299	306	309	638	1,200	1,453	1,259	1,020	727	616	525
1957	320	328	519	932	1,208	1,719	1,812	1,507	1,174	895	552	302
1958	209	171	105	79	322	700						
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks	1958							1957				
First	169	126	70	47	294	642	707	1,257	959	728	452	234
Second	162	113	50	69	371	692		1,206	905	659	378	213
Third	152	96	42	110	438	710		1,157	852	600	335	188
Fourth	143	94	44	194	517	713		1,095	802	522	284	174
Fifth			40		572			1,017			254	

Table 9 .- Frozen egg: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1950 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1957 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) Monthly, United States											
1950	54	55	73	117	155	180	188	175	155	133	104	76
1951	47	31	33	62	109	163	190	191	176	151	122	95
1952	67	53	61	84	111	146	166	163	144	124	95	72
1953	50	35	42	65	99	132	160	153	133	110	87	61
1954	42	38	42	92	136	167	186	181	161	139	118	95
1955	75	66	63	84	126	171	194	195	180	155	128	101
1956	74	51	42	61	95	140	172	177	168	152	132	109
1957	87	75	66	78	108	140	167	177	164	147	124	99
1958	75	64	60	53	68	102						
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks	1958							1957				
First	44	39	36	29	34	51	66	98	92	82	72	56
Second	43	39	35	29	37	56		97	90	80	68	52
Third	41	38	33	30	41	60		96	88	77	65	49
Fourth	39	38	31	31	44	62		95	85	75	62	47
Fifth			30		47			93			59	

Table 10.--Frozen egg, by types: Stocks and New York wholesale prices per pound, 1955 to date, with comparisons

Item	Year	Unit	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Albumen														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	25	21	20	25	37	50	54	54	47	37	30	23
	1956	Mil. lb.	17	11	9	15	25	39	50	52	50	45	40	34
	1957	Mil. lb.	28	26	24	26	33	43	53	56	52	46	39	32
	1958	Mil. lb.	26	24	23	21	25	35						
Average prices, first full week of month	1955	Ct.	15¾	20	21	18¾	19	19½	21	20	21⅓	23½	23½	24¼
	1956	Ct.	27	28	27⅓	23¾	24¼	23¼	23	22¼	21¾	21	18¾	17¾
	1957	Ct.	16¼	15¼	14¾	14	14	12½	12½	12	14	14	15	17
	1958	Ct.	16¼	13¾	13	13½	14 5/8	12 7/8						
Yolk														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	18	16	17	23	32	43	50	49	46	41	35	29
	1956	Mil. lb.	23	18	15	20	29	38	44	46	41	38	32	26
	1957	Mil. lb.	20	17	15	17	23	29	35	39	36	31	26	21
	1958	Mil. lb.	15	12	11	10	15	25						
Average prices, first full week of month 1/	1955	Ct.	53	53	58½	50¼	53	52	52	51	52½	54½	54	54
	1956	Ct.	54½	54½	53	50⅓	51¾	49½	51½	53	53⅓	53½	54½	54½
	1957	Ct.	53	52½	51½	49½	52	51½	52½	3/	52½	54	55	3/
	1958	Ct.	4/	53½	58½	62	62	62						
Mixed whole														
Stocks on first of month	1955	Mil. lb.	29	25	23	32	52	71	81	82	78	69	56	44
	1956	Mil. lb.	29	19	15	22	35	56	69	71	69	63	54	44
	1957	Mil. lb.	34	28	23	30	46	63	72	73	68	62	51	40
	1958	Mil. lb.	29	23	21	17	23	34						
Average prices, first full week of month 2/	1955	Ct.	26	32¾	32½	28¼	29¼	28½	29	29 7/8	29½	30½	29	31
	1956	Ct.	34¼	33½	4/	31¼	33½	32	32	32	31⅝	30¾	28½	28¼
	1957	Ct.	25¼	26½	26	25 7/8	26	25¾	25¾	27	28¾	30	30¼	33¼
	1958	Ct.	29¾	29	30½	31	31¾	30¾						

1/ Highest color quoted. 2/ "Spring pack" whenever quoted separately.
3/ No quotation. 4/ Insufficient wholesale sales to report prices.

"Unclassified" frozen egg is not included in this table.

Table 11 --Broilers: Prices per pound, selected areas, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
	(a) U. S. mid-month average price received by farmers, live											
1954	24.2	22.6	23.5	24.3	23.7	24.4	25.4	24.9	23.0	21.0	20.1	19.2
1955	24.4	25.4	29.7	28.4	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	25.2	22.0	21.2	19.4
1956	20.6	21.4	21.9	20.8	21.1	20.2	21.4	19.6	18.2	17.2	16.8	16.6
1957	18.0	19.5	19.5	18.8	19.3	20.7	21.4	20.7	18.1	17.0	16.9	16.4
1958	19.9	20.3	21.5	19.3	20.1	21.0						
	(b) Del-Mar-Va, average price, live 1/											
1954	22.2	20.9	21.9	25.1	21.8	24.7	25.3	25.0	24.1	18.0	21.8	19.1
1955	25.1	26.9	29.8	32.0	25.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	26.9	20.8	18.7	19.7
1956	21.5	22.9	22.9	20.9	21.2	19.1	22.9	19.3	18.4	18.1	16.4	17.2
1957	18.1	20.8	21.9	20.2	19.1	21.8	22.1	21.8	19.2	17.0	16.7	16.1
1958	18.8	20.3	22.3	19.2	21.4	22.3	20.7					
	(c) North Georgia, price at farm, live 1/											
1954	22.0	22.0	23.3	23.8	21.4	22.2	24.5	25.2	22.6	18.2	21.0	18.7
1955	22.0	23.7	28.1	29.9	25.3	26.5	24.3	26.0	25.0	21.0	21.1	18.7
1956	21.3	21.1	21.0	19.6	20.0	18.2	21.4	18.8	16.6	17.0	16.0	15.1
1957	16.4	19.6	19.8	19.1	17.8	20.1	20.2	20.0	17.6	15.8	15.6	16.2
1958	17.7	19.2	21.0	18.2	19.8	20.0	19.2					
	(d) San Joaquin Valley of California, country paying price 1/											
1954	25.4	26.5	25.0	24.5	24.1	28.4	25.5	28.5	24.6	24.0	24.2	21.5
1955	22.4	26.0	30.6	33.0	27.5	30.0	28.0	29.0	28.1	23.8	21.0	20.7
1956	21.1	22.1	21.1	21.6	22.0	22.0	23.5	23.0	21.5	18.6	16.4	17.0
1957	22.8	19.5	24.6	19.2	19.6	22.0	22.0	22.3	20.6	16.5	16.6	16.8
1958	18.9	21.9	23.6	20.6	21.6	22.0	21.9					
	(e) Chicago, eviscerated broilers, wholesale 1/											
1954	39.7	37.4	39.1	39.2	36.1	37.7	40.5	41.1	37.6	32.5	35.4	32.5
1955	35.8	38.8	45.2	47.2	41.0	42.6	39.8	42.2	32.6	35.2	34.2	32.2
1956	36.3	35.9	35.8	33.6	33.6	32.0	35.2	32.5	30.1	28.6	27.8	26.3
1957	29.3	33.8	33.6	32.5	29.4	33.9	33.4	33.6	30.5	27.5	26.8	27.2
1958	29.2	32.2	35.0	31.5	33.9	34.2	2/32.8					
	(f) New York, N. Y. dressed broilers, 2½ lb., wholesale 1/											
1954	30.1	28.4	28.6	32.2	29.3	30.6	31.0	30.2	30.2	25.0	26.7	25.0
1955	31.7	32.7	35.6	37.0	31.2	35.0	34.1	33.0	33.4	25.9	26.8	24.2
1956	27.4	27.0	27.4	25.0	26.6	26.8	28.1	24.8	24.2	22.8	21.1	22.2
1957	24.2	25.2	26.8	25.4	24.6	26.5	27.1	27.4	26.8	22.8	23.8	22.8
1958	24.6	26.6	27.3	26.6	28.0	28.3	2/27.1					

1/ First full week of month. 2/ 4 day average.

Table 12.--Turkey prices, per pound: Selected series, January 1954 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
	(a) Average farm price, mid-month (live), United States											
1954	33.2	33.9	33.6	33.3	31.0	31.3	28.6	27.8	27.6	27.0	28.5	29.6
1955	27.4	29.5	30.4	29.7	28.9	29.4	29.6	29.5	31.0	31.2	29.8	30.5
1956	30.6	31.0	31.3	30.8	30.6	29.1	28.6	28.3	26.7	25.9	25.9	27.8
1957	26.6	25.3	25.5	25.8	24.2	23.3	21.8	22.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	24.5
1958	22.6	24.7	27.1	26.5	27.1	25.6						
	(b) Live, heavy-type young toms, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1954	29-30	---	---	---	---	25-26	24-25	24-25	24	22-22½	23-24	23-24
1955	21½-23	---	---	---	---	25-26	28	27	27-29½	29-30	26½-27	26½-27
1956	---	---	---	---	---	30-33	28	25-26	24½-26	25-25½	23-24½	26-28
1957	---	---	---	---	22	20-21	17	18-19	21	19½	18½-19	20-21
1958	17-19	---	---	---	---	22-23	21					
	(c) Live, heavy-type hens, San Joaquin Valley, California, first day of month 1/											
1954	---	---	---	---	---	26	28	28	28	28	31-32	31½-32
1955	---	---	---	---	---	25-26	30	29	30½-31	34½-35	33	31½-32½
1956	---	---	---	---	---	31	27-28	26½	27½-28	27-27½	25½-26	25½-26
1957	---	---	---	---	24	22	20	20-21	21½-22	22	22½	26½
1958	24	---	---	---	---	28	26					
	(d) Frozen eviscerated toms, heaviest weights quoted, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1954	51-54	51-54	51½-54½	49½-53½	49-53½	50-52	46½-49	47-49	47-49	46½-49	44-48	43½-46
1955	43-45	44-48	44½-48	46-49	47½-50½	48½-52½	49½-53	51-54	55½-57	50½-54	48-50	47½-48½
1956	53-54	54-55	54-55	57½-58	61½-62	64-65	65-65½	65½-66	60-61	50-52	43-44½	48-49½
1957	47½-49	46-47	44-44½	45-46½	42-44	44-45	40-43	40-41	37½-40½	38-39½	38-40½	40-41½
1958	39-41	38½-41	38½-40½	38½-40½	41-42	42½-43½	42-43					
	(e) Frozen eviscerated hens, 12-14 pounds, New York City, first day of month 1/											
1954	60-61½	60-61½	60-61½	59½-61½	---	---	51-53	45½-48	48-49½	47-49	49½-51	51-53
1955	48-51	48-51	48-50	48-50	51½-53½	51½-53½	50-52	48-49½	49½-51	51-52½	52-54	50½-52
1956	50-51	50-51	49½-51	50-51½	53½-54	52½-53½	47-48½	46-47	43½-44½	44-44½	44-45	44-45½
1957	42-43	39-40	39½-41½	42½-43½	---	42½-43½	---	37-38	37½-38	38-39	40-40½	43-44
1958	43-44	43-44	46-47	50-50½	2/45-46	49-50	45-46					
	(f) Live, Beltsville Small Whites, Shenandoah Valley, Virginia and West Virginia, first day of month 1/											
1954	37	35	37	33	30	30-31	27-29½	26-26½	27½-28	29	31-32	32
1955	28	30	30	30	31	31	30½-31	30-30½	30-30½	30½-31	30-31½	28-28½
1956	29½	---	33	30-31	29-30	29	26½-27	26½	25-26	25	25½-26	26-27
1957	26	26-27	26	26	24-25	23-23½	23	23	23-23½	23-23½	24½-25	30
1958	24-25	27	30	30	28½-30	28	25-26					
	(g) Live, heavy-type toms, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/											
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24½	26	24-24½	23-24	25-25½
1955	20-23	---	23½	---	20-22	---	---	27	29-31	30	26-27	28-28½
1956	---	---	---	---	28-30½	28-30	28	29-30	25-25½	24-25	23-23½	27-30
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	20	19½-20½	20-20½	20	23-24
1958	21	---	---	---	---	---	---					
	(h) Live, heavy-type hens, Iowa, first Friday of month 1/											
1954	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28	30¼-30½	29-30	32½-33	35-35½
1955	---	27½	---	---	---	---	32-33	30½-31½	34	37	33	32-34
1956	---	---	---	---	28-28½	27½-28	28	28½	26-26½	27½-28	27-27½	28-28½
1957	---	---	---	---	---	---	21½-22	23	22-23	23-24	25	29-30
1958	---	---	---	---	---	---	27					

1/ Or next date when quotation is available.

2/ 14-16 pounds.

Table 13.--Turkeys: Storage stocks, first-of-month, United States, 1945 to date; weekly, 35 cities, August 1957 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
	(a) First-of-month, United States											
1945	73	74	63	46	33	29	27	21	18	27	43	78
1946	108	135	135	124	107	97	79	63	55	45	84	117
1947	128	140	126	109	95	86	72	59	45	39	65	86
1948	83	83	70	55	41	33	27	19	13	15	34	47
1949	51	55	51	44	36	33	29	21	21	35	76	107
1950	127	138	129	113	93	77	64	47	37	43	77	108
1951	110	117	101	80	60	48	39	30	25	42	83	109
1952	107	116	107	93	72	63	56	46	44	71	142	158
1953	147	143	118	92	72	60	53	44	46	69	126	135
1954	122	125	109	97	79	69	57	48	51	78	141	447
1955	121	124	111	93	71	60	52	45	48	77	144	129
1956	95	96	83	64	49	41	36	36	53	98	197	194
1957	162	170	150	137	109	98	92	90	102	149	241	220
1958	177	179	154	131	105	84						
	(b) Weekly, 35 cities											
Weeks 1/	1958							1957				
First	99	102	89	71	60	50	42	47	55	80	121	118
Second	103	100	86	67	58	46		49	59	89	131	112
Third	103	97	86	64	55	45		49	64	98	138	99
Fourth	103	93	83	62	52	43		51	71	106	124	94
Fifth			77		50			52			112	

1/ Holdings on sucessive Saturdays of each month.

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